

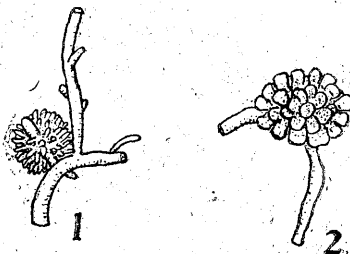
## 時田 鄒\* : 海藻知見 (1)

JUN TOKIDA : Notes on some new or little known  
Marine Algae. (1)

In 1944, the writer wrote up a manuscript of a systematic study on the marine algae collected along the coasts of the southern half of the Saghalien Island, under the title of "The Marine Algae of Southern Saghalien", enumerating 179 species in all, or 23 Green-algae, 66 Brown-algae, 84 Red-algae, and one Blue-green-alga. A summary of the work was given before a meeting of the Committee of the Science Promoting Society of Japan in 1943 and the congress of the Japanese Society of Science for 1944. As the existing circumstances hinder us to put the whole manuscript to press, the writer intends to publish short notes on some new or little known species hitherto studied as well as those under research.

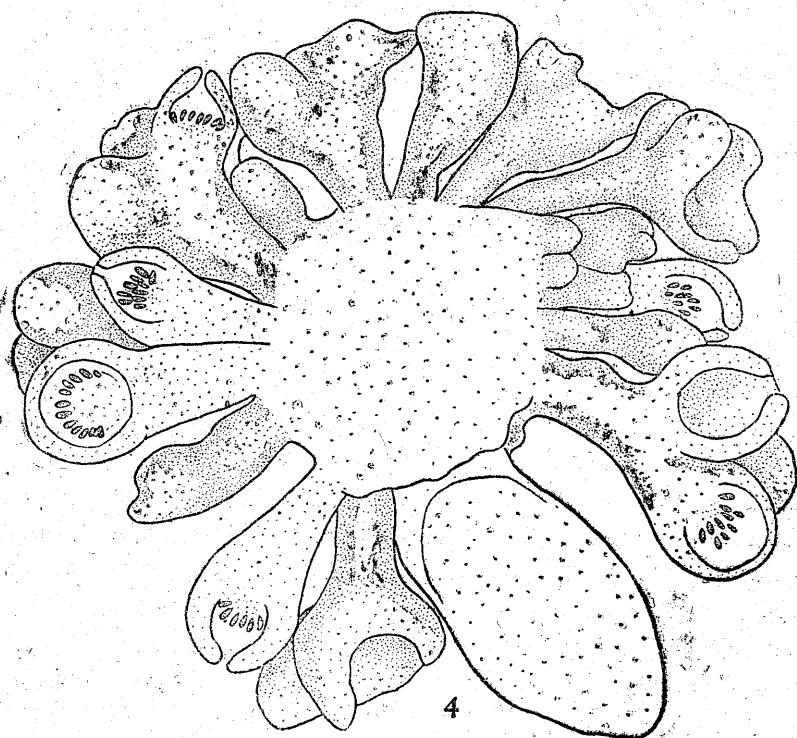
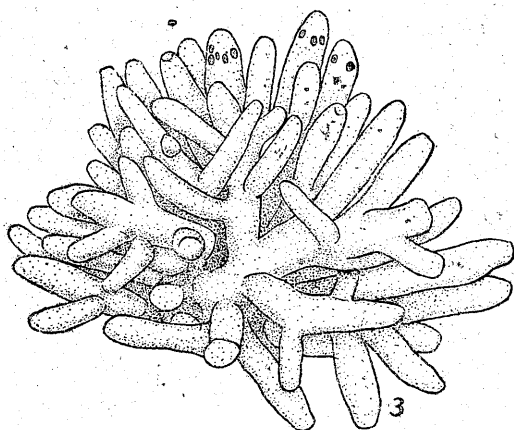
1. *Janczewskia Morimotoi* sp. nov. (Figs. 1-6).

This is a parasitic red alga rather commonly found growing upon the thallus of *Laurencia nipponica* collected in the upper sublittoral belt at the Islet Kaibatô or Todomosiri, in September 1943. The frond of this alga is perfectly or more or less flattened globular in shape, up to 4-5 mm. in the maximum diameter. The



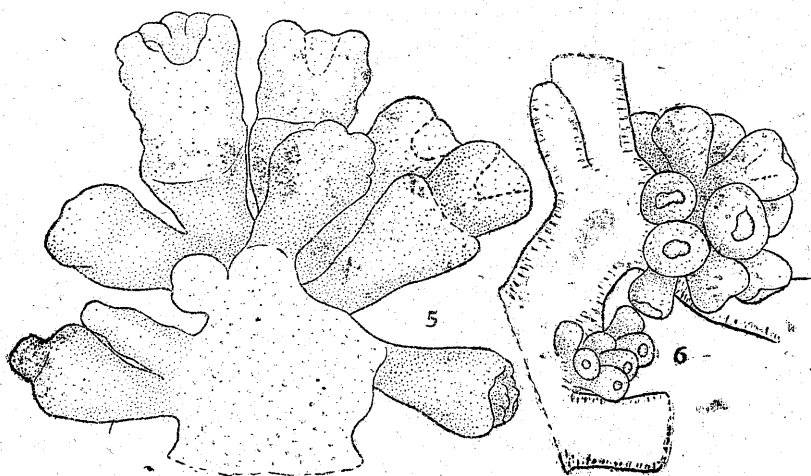
color is light reddish purple even in the antheridial plant. The frond is composed of a basal solid tubercle and numerous radiating free branches. Tetrasporangial, antheridial, and cystocarpic plants are observed. The tetrasporangial plant has cylindrical, simple or branched, slender, free branches, 0.30-2.15 mm. in length. The tetrasporangia are scattered in the subepidermal layer of free branches, dividing tetrahedrally. The free branches of the antheridial plant, 0.45-1.72 mm. in length, are simple and clavate, and bear usually a single antheridial conceptacle at their broad tips. The antheridia are formed in narrow plumose tufts, which line the entire cavity of the antheridial con-

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ceptacle and are radiating toward the center. The antheridial conceptacle is provided with a broad opening. The free branches of cystocarpic plant, 0.42—1.30 mm. in length, are simple and clavate, on the tips of them sit the subglobose cystocarps, 0.31—0.58 mm. in diameter, singly or more often in threes. The cystocarps have moderately thick pericarps provided with a small round carpостome. Tetrasporic and sexual plants rarely happen to grow so closely adjoining each other, that they form a chimaera. A kind of such chimaera, which was provided with both tetrasporic and antheridial free branches, has once met with.

Among the six known species of *Janczewskia* enumerated by Setchell<sup>1)</sup> (1914), *Janczewskia Gardneri* and *J. lappacea* are those by which the species under consideration stands most closely. They are described to be a light pinkish tint and bear close resemblance in this respect too to our species. It should be noted here that Setchell (loc. cit., p. 20) has evidently made a mistake in his latin diagnoses in giving "*albis*" for *J. lappacea* and "*dilute roseis*" for *J. moriformis*. Our plant differs from either of the above mentioned two allied species, however, in having more well differentiated free branches, which are frequently branched in the tetrasporic plant. In the se-



- 1) Setchell, W.A. 1914. Parasitic Florideae, I. Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot., 6 (1) : 1-34, pls. 1-6.

xual plants, the free branches are usually simple, but their shape seems to be much more regular than those of any other known species. The writer proposes here to name the plant in question *Janczewskia Morimotoi* in honour of Mr. Tadao Morimoto, excellent collector of marine algae in Saghalien, who laid in the writer's hand a good amount of specimens collected mostly at Kaiba-to.

The diagnosis of the new species is given below :

***Janczewskia Morimotoi*** Tokita, sp. nov. Thallus perfecte aut complanate globosis, ad 4—5 mm. diam. max., dilute rubro-purpureis, tuberculis solidis basalibus exiguis ramis liberis radiantibus gerentibus; thallus sporangiferis ramis liberis congestis, cylindricis, gracilibus, simplicibus vel ramosis, 0.3—2.15 mm. longit.; thallus masculis ramis liberis congestis, clavatis simplicibus, 0.45—1.72 mm. longit.; thallus femineis ramis liberis congestis, clavatis, simplicibus, 0.42—1.30 mm. longit.; tetrasporangia sub epidermide in parte superiore ramorum liberorum, triangulo divisio; antheridiis anguste plumosis parietes totos conceptaculorum masculorum vestientibus ad centrum radiantibus; cytocarpis in apicibus ramorum liberorum prominentibus, subglobosis, pericarpio moderate crasso, carpostomio paulo rotundo.

Japanese name. *Morimoto-sozomakura* (n. n.).

Habitat. Parasitic on *Laurencia nipponica* Kaiba-tô, Saghalien. (Tokida, Sept. 1943).

1. モリモトソゾマクラ (新稱) はソゾ属 *Laurencia* その他の紅藻に寄生する、寄生性紅藻ソゾマクラ属 (新稱) *Janczewskia* の新種で、樺太海馬島産のウラボソに寄生する。體は徑 4—5 mm に達する球狀物として寄主の體の表面上に現はれ、淡赤紫色、中實球狀の基部から多數の枝を放射する。四分孢子體の枝は圓柱狀で細く、單條又は枝を有し、長さ 0.3—2.15 mm。雄性體の枝は長さ 0.45—1.72 mm、單條、棍棒狀でその太い頂部に通常 1 個の雄器窠あり、雄器は窠の内壁全面に生じ中心に向つて放射狀をなす。雌性體の枝は長さ 0.42—1.3 mm、單條、棍棒狀でその太い頂部に 1 個乃至 3 個の囊果がある。果皮は稍厚く、果孔は丸く小さい。四分孢子體と有性體とは時として相接近して生長し、兩者の枝が錯綜して 1 つの Chimaera を作ることもある。既知の種とは枝の發達が良いこと、殊に四分孢子體では屢々枝を有すること等により區別し得る。種名及び和名は、樺太殊に海馬島の海藻の熱心な蒐集家である森本忠夫氏の名を記念して附けた。本属の分類位置はソゾ属に極く近い。